

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
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SECRET PBSUCCESS RYBAT

JUN 1 1954

LINCOLN

Chief of Station, Guatemala []

KUGOWN

Operational Report - ESSENCE

1. As noted in paragraph 2 of the enclosed contact report from Eliot P. RAZMARA, ESSENCE has obtained a list of parts needed by Radio Internacional to replace those destroyed in the goon-squad attack a few weeks ago. If possible, please procure these items and forward them to us by the fastest available means for passing to the radio station via ESSENCE. [] has indicated to ESSENCE that he will be deeply grateful for assistance, his gratitude taking the form of fullest cooperation in the matter of broadcasts helpful to the anti-communist cause. Regarding the additional parts needed to increase the signal strength of the station, we feel that is a matter for LINCOLN to decide. Probably the replacement parts will be sufficient to give ESSENCE a measure of control. However, you may have plans that would make it desirable to channel the additional equipment to the station. Please advise.

2. Your particular attention is invited to the contents of paragraphs 9 through 17. The attached clippings ("Cacto") from the 26 May issue of Prensa Libre tend to support the views expressed by ESSENCE. Undoubtedly, the first reaction to U.S. statements regarding the arms shipment was favorable to the Guatemalan Government, and the strength of the opposition was partially undermined (to an unknown degree). On the basis of information received to date, any campaign involving direct or indirect threats of armed intervention must be carefully done to avoid unfavorable reactions. The government has demonstrated its ability to exploit such threats to its benefit. Fortunately, the air drop that was carried out on the night of 26 May has helped to take attention away from the arms controversy and greatly stimulated the sagging confidence of the opposition. Paragraph 15 confirms GUAT 680 and supports the action recommended therein.

3. The anti-communist congress in Mexico, mentioned in paragraph 18, is receiving good coverage in the pressas you will note upon receipt of current page

4. RAZMARA was instructed to provide sufficient money to cover additional costs for mailing the newspapers mentioned in paragraph 19 since the only alternate open to us is the already overloaded pouch channel.

31 May 1954 GLT/sgl

Att: report & clippings
2-Linc w/a. 2-Wash w/a. 1-file
w/-.

SECRET PBSUCCESS RYBAT

George L. Tranger

27 May 1954

SUBJECT: Meeting Between CARTER and ALBERTO

1. A meeting occurred between Oscar H. CARTER and ALBERTO on Wednesday night, 26 May.

2. Attached are the lists, from [] of Radio Internacional, of replacements for the parts destroyed in the attack on the radio station, and of parts which are necessary to raise the potency of the station to 10 kilowatts, using the equipment which the station now has.

3. Also attached is a paper, "Para Sabotear Una Radiodifusora", prepared by [] and locating the studios and plants of the local radio stations.

4. CARTER reports that Héctor González, ex-chauffeur of Luis Arenas, is a government "oreja" and is in Honduras with the group.

5. Many arms have been seen being unloaded in the past day or so at the vinateria and tienda "La Industrial", located in the Calle Real de la Pedrera.

6. Yesterday morning, 26 May, Arbenz invited the independent newspapermen (directors of the independent newspapers) for a reunion. Arbenz told the directors that he was very proud of the "periodismo" of Guatemala because of the attitude which it had taken in regard to strong attacks against Guatemala being made in the United States.

7. Arbenz asked them for advice as to what he could do to avoid the danger in which Guatemala now finds itself. Although he did not say so, Arbenz gave the impression that for the time being at least he might even be willing to keep the Communists more in the background, if necessary.

8. After Arbenz dismissed them, the newspapermen saw Willie Toriello. He was extremely courteous to them, and talked so "confidentially" that Marroquin Rojas dared to say to Toriello that he, MR, believed that Arbenz who is of Swiss blood, cannot feel the Guatemalan problems as a real Guatemalan does, and because of that leads the country into trouble.

9. It is CARTER's belief, supported by his conversation with some of these newspaper men, and by reports received from through-out the country, that the propaganda created on the outside (United States, Nicaragua, Honduras, etc.) and directed against Guatemala at the present time is "contraproducente" - and is in reality destroying the opposition. Such articles as that which appeared in the Chicago Tribune, speeches by Senators, etc., all tend to draw the Guatemalans together, to make them forget their ideological differences, and to remember only their patriotism in the face of what they think could be an invasion or attack against Guatemala by Honduras, Nicaragua, and/or the United States.

10. A month ago there was an extremely favorable climate within Guatemala as regards the opposition. But now, with the arms arrival, the blasts in the United States, etc., there is considerable confusion among the pueblo in general.

11. If there must be propaganda blasts in the U. S., it should be pointed out time and time again that the outside world is not directing its attacks against the people of Guatemala - stress the fact that a differentiation is being made between the vast majority of anti-Communist people of Guatemala, and the group of Communist leaders who hold the reins of power.

12. If the government had somebody who was extremely quick on the propaganda field, before now the government would have seized its advantage and begun pressing home to the people the danger of an attack against Guatemala on the part of Nicaragua and Honduras. There is no assurance the government will not begin to sing this song. In the face of this new and much greater international danger, the Guatemalans will forget Castillo Armas and his campaign, and unite for the safety of the patria.

13. Our propaganda on the outside should make every effort to counteract this threat, or the heroes of Guatemala will not be Castillo Armas and company, but Arbenz, Toriello, Fortuny, etc.

14. Perhaps some "big Shots" in the U. S. could make the statement that there is absolutely no need for U. S. intervention or any intervention of any kind from the outside, because in the long run, the world has confidence in the over-whelming anti-Communist spirit of the Guatemalan people, and can rest assured that the Guatemalans themselves can and will correct the situation. Whether this be true or not, it might serve the purpose of easing Guatemalan fears of outside attacks by other countries.

15. Again, there is an impression in Guatemala that the reason the United States is blowing so hard at present against Guatemala is not so much because of the Communist danger, but because the United Fruit Company has pressured the U. S. government to take action - and because the U. F. Co. propaganda has been effective among the U. S. population in arousing them against Guatemala. The news articles talk more of the seizure of fruit company properties, fruit company wrangles, etc., than of anything else - hence the U. S. in reality is only trying to protect the UFCO.

16. Enrique Parinello de León in talking with these newspapermen (and giving the impression that of course they already knew more or less what had arrived with the arms shipment, so he wasn't telling them anything he shouldn't) said that no airplanes had been included with the shipment. However, the shipment did include plenty of light, fast, armoured cars (carros de asalto blindados), machine guns, bazookas, heavy artillery, rifles, plenty of anti-aircraft cannon, plenty of all kinds of ammo, including plenty of 105 ammo for cannons.

17. Parinello told them that previous to this arms shipment the Guatemalan army had only enough ammunition for less than two hours of fighting; that they were in a sad position in regard to arms. The rifles they had had were all used, and there were only 7,000 of them. However, now they have enough rifles to arm all the men the government could call together in a general mobilization. (The newspapermen figured this would be some 60,000 men.)

18. The PUA and CEUA received orders from PANCHITO to give maximum propaganda to the anti-Communist congress in Mexico - to place ads in the papers, etc.

19. The post office refuses to accept the newspapers which the CEUA mails to Honduras and Salvador (local papers, such as La Hora, El Imparcial, etc.) under any other condition than "letter" fee. This in spite of the fact these newspapers are registered as "second class correspondence". Originally it cost some \$3.00 a day to mail these papers to Honduras and Salvador. Then the price, because of government harrassment went to more than \$6.00 a day. This ruling will make the price go even higher. Do we have a way of sending this papers rapidly, and more cheaply?

20. Originally, it was the intention of Villeda Morales, the Honduran Liberal Party candidate for the presidency, not to attack the United Fruit Company in his campaign. The Guatemalan government and Communist party sent emissaries to him, and have persuaded him that he has nothing to gain by such an attitude - that the UFCO favors either Carias or Williams, but under no circumstances the Liberal Party, and Villeda Morales gains nothing by keeping quiet about the company. On the other hand, by strongly attacking it, the Liberals stand to gain a great many votes, particularly among the strikers, of which there are thousands. The Guatemalans have promised to assist him in this campaign of attack against the fruit company.

21. The next meeting between CARTER and ALBERTO is scheduled for Thursday night, 27 May.

[]
ALBERTO

PARTS NEEDED TO REPLACE THOSE DESTROYED

- 2 turntables, one right and one left, 3 speeds,
12 inch Rekocut.
- 2 tubes # 3X2500F3
- 2 sockets for the same
- 2 filament transformers 7.5 volts at 51 amps.
- 1 blower to cool both tubes
- 1 neutralizing condenser
- 4 tubes # 833-A
- 2 tubes # 813
- 1 power transformer 4,500 volts a 1.6 amps. - 220 v. 60
cy a.c. input.
- 2 tubes # 810
- 2 tubes # 845
- 2 pickups General Electric Ser. 5308
- 10 volume controls, low impedance - The Daven Co. mod. RC 57
or 33 at 500 ohms. Newark N. J.

PARTS WHICH ARE INDISPENSABLE TO INCREASE THE POTENTIAL
OF THE RADIO INTERNACIONAL TO 10 KILOWATTS
USING THE EQUIPMENT WHICH IT NOW HAS

Before the Driver

2 tubes # 813
2 sockets for these tubes
1 filament transformer 10 v. # CG-124 (UTC)
1 variable condenser 350 mmfd. 2,000 volts

Driver

4 tubes # 845
4 sockets for the same
2 filament transformers CG-124 (UTC)
1 driver transformer; from the 4 tubes # 845 to the
2 grids of the tubes # 3X2,500F3.

Modulation

2 tubes # 3X2,500F3
2 sockets for the same, with blower (these blowers can
be big enough to cool the 4 tubes, by means of piping
that is located in the modulation and final sections)
2 filament transformers 51 amps., 7.50 volts
1 modulation transformer 3,600 ohms. plate to plate, load
2,000 ohms.
1 modulation choke for same, 50 henrys 3 amps.

Final

2 tubes ~~3X2,500F3~~ 3X2,500F3
2 sockets for same, see specification of blower, above

Final (continued)

2 filament transformers 51 amps. 7.50 volts,
2 mica condensers .005 to 10,000 volts
4 condensers 3 mfd. to 10,000 volts
1 Jennings variable condenser mod. UXC.15,000 volts.
2 R.F. chokes 3 amps.

Meters

2 meters, large, 0 to 150 m. amps.
1 meter, large, 0 to 10,000 volts
1 meter, large, 0 to 5 amps.
1 meter, large, 0 to 300 m.amps.
2 meters, large, 0 to 5 amps.

Relays

1 overload to 5 amps.
5 close contacts to 25 amps.

Power Supplies

1 power transformer # 4,000 volts to 2 amps.-220 v 60 cy
a.c. input.
4 caps for 872-A tubes
4 tubes # 872-A
4 sockets for same
4 filament transformers 5 v. to 10 amps.

1 power transformer 4,000 volts to 3 amps. Input 220 v
60 cy A.C.

4 tubes #872-A

4 caps

4 sockets for same

4 filament transformers 5 v. to 10 amps.

2 chokes humbucking tap, 2 amps. each

2 chokes at 3 amps. each.

1 Stainless, Inc tower 280 feet high - WLTR - Roocke
International Corporation - 13 East 40 St. New York
16, N. Y.

Sabotaging a Radio Station

Most people believe that the studios, where the artists act or records are played, are the most vital part of a radio station. But it is not so. The most important part is the plant, or the place where the antenna or the transmitters are located. Almost all small radio stations have the plant and the studios together, and employ horizontal antennas, which are easily noted on top of roofs, supported by two masts. To interfere with the operation of one of these mixed radio stations (studio and plant together), the easiest action is to over-throw the antenna, either by pulling out the masts, or by unhooking the antenna at one end which always rises or lowers by means of a pulley, and pulling out the other end which stays up.

It is easy to take the transmitters off the air:

a) taking out the crystal, or little apparatus, in a square shape of some 2 or 3 inches (although some are round, and end in an "espiga", and has noted the frequency with which the transmitter operates). Once the crystal is taken out, the transmitter cannot function.

b) If what is desired is to destroy the equipment permanently, it is necessary to break the ~~vacuum~~ tubes, and more important, burn the transformers. This can be achieved by disconnecting or closing the "interrumtores de fuerza" switches and connecting one end or pole of the transformer to the ground or the chassis of the apparatus. Then the switch is thrown (connected). It is necessary to have particular care that no switch is on (prendido ?) because the transmitters have voltage capable of killing a person. They also have condensers which even after turning off (cortada) the energy, have enough of a charge for several hours afterwards. The surest method is taking a heavy wire which is connected to the ground or to the chassis of the apparatus previously and afterwards making contact with the poles of the transformer. If nothing happens then connect this "puente" well and current will flow. With a hammer one can proceed to destroy the "embobinado" which is inside the (its) box. Or one can connect the two poles to form a short circuit. Or place a grenade there.

c) When one is dealing with stations with the plant separate from the studios, one proceeds as in a and b above, or one proceeds to overthrow the antenna. All the antennas or station towers are mounted upon a porcelain "aislador". This "aislador" can be broken. (first, ascertain that the

Radio Nacional T.G.W. - Studios at 18th Calle and 7th Avenida. The plant is at Campo de Marte, north side at the foot of the towers or antenas. Sound is send by means of telephone line from the studios to the plant.

Radio Nuevo Mundo - Studios at 6th Avenida No. 10-51 altos, and the plant is at kilometro 7 at the side of the Coca Cola plant on the highway to Amatitlán. About a block from the police garita, there is a transformer of the empresa electrica at the entrance to the street which leads to the plant.

Radio La Voz delas Americas - Studios at 2a Avenida No. 13-39. The plant is on the old road to Mixco, kilometro 13. They do not have a telephone line, but transmit the sound by means of a frequency modulated transmissor. Ruining this transmissor which is installed in the studios and the other which they have as auxiliary, this station comes off the air.

All the rest of the radio stations have studios and plants together.